

# Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER.

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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For the Mechanic's Advocate.  
The Mechanic's Appeal.

BY F. YOUNGS.

Revolving years still speed their course away,  
And man still tramples on his fellow clay;  
Throughout the world the people cry in pain;  
Strong are they bound in slavery's galling chain.

Too long their dearest rights have been betrayed;  
Too long have tyrants iron sceptres swayed;  
Still are they kept in superstitious awe,  
By drones with money by the aid of law.

Yea, thousands of the lab'ring race of man,  
From year to year since early time began,  
Have spent their days in servile toil and pain,  
And all their labor's been the rich man's gain.

The poor man's hands rear up the palace wall,  
His skill and toil bedeck the spacious hall;  
Yet hardly knows he where to lay his head,  
His home's a hovel, and the straw his bed!

He makes fine clothing with its glossy hue,  
To deck the persons of the lordly few,  
Yet, for himself, a coat can scarce obtain:  
He toils severely but he toils in vain.

What makes this difference in the social state?  
Are all things govern'd by decrees of fate?  
Why should the lab'rer who prepares the feast  
Partake of none, or yet partake the least?

Because your laws, your country's laws, are wrong;  
They help the mighty, and assist the strong:  
To him who hath much wealth they give him more,  
The poor they make yet poorer than before.

But factories are to help the monster wealth;  
Increase the influence of his giant self.  
Militia laws compel the poor to fight  
For those who rob them of their inborn rights.

The laws! reform the laws, ye workingmen;  
Then will you have your rights, and not till then;  
Let not accumulators make for you  
Their unjust laws to benefit the few.

Then "onward" be the word, until we see  
The laws made equal; and mankind made free;  
Remember 'tis the laws that you must scan,  
And be they based upon the rights of man.

## Reading for the Million.

(Reported expressly for the Mechanic's Advocate.)

### AN ADDRESS

Delivered before M. M. Protection No. 7, of the city of Brooklyn, New York, by a member of the Protection, Nov. 21, 1848.

**WORTHY SENIOR AND BROTHERS.**—There are a great many topics that may be discussed here for the mutual benefit of us all, and from which we may be highly edified and instructed, when they are presented before our minds by those who are more able, and better qualified than your humble servant is, to do them the justice they so richly merit. The topics that I shall discuss, I deem to be of the most vital importance to the mechanic: The position we now occupy in society, our social and political relations, the inequality existing between the rich and the poor, and the evils growing out of it: Also the objects of our order, and the beneficial results in carrying out those objects. So if I should establish any one point, in the conviction of your minds, as being important, and will have a tendency to concentrate all your energies in carrying out that object, providing it is for the good of our fellow

men, then I shall realize more than my hopes, and add so much the more to the enjoyment of my desires.—But I shall claim no honor to myself, but to the great principles that are the basis and foundation of the Mechanics' Mutual Protection: The elevation of the Mechanic and equal rights; honor where honor is due, and justice where justice is due; the Laborer is worthy of his hire, and the honest Mechanic of the esteem of all men.

Now, most worthy Senior, I would ask, does the Mechanic stand in that position in society as to command the esteem of all men? Does he have that justice done him that is due him, or, does he receive that compensation for his services that he is so justly entitled to?—I say he does not; and you that earn your bread by the sweat of your brow will maintain me in this declaration. Our grievances are many, and hard to be borne. The Mechanic has labored under the galling chains of ignominy and oppression long enough. For eighteen hundred years they have been but little better off than the negro slaves at the south, or the serfs of European tyrants; but the morning of our promise has dawned, and the day star of our hopes has arisen in the west!—The blind begin to see, and the lame to walk—our stifled energies begin to revive with new alacrity—hope begins to enliven the eye with the prospects of the future—our watch-word is vigilance, and the fiat has gone forth that the Mechanic shall be elevated on that platform of honor and dignity, where he shall be rewarded for his worth, and no longer be looked down upon as a man-meval, but looked up to for his intrinsic worth as a citizen, and honored for his talent as an artist.

The day is not far distant, judging from the nature of human affairs, when the Mechanic will realize all that I have predicted. What is it that has caused so great a commotion in this and other States? The lion has left his den, and the strong man has broken his chains, and like the distant thunder that warns us of an approaching storm—when every flash is more vivid, and every peal more terrific, as the clouds gather blackness over us, and the waters are made angry with tempestuous winds, and all around looks gloomy and dark, until the clouds empty themselves of the refreshing showers, that enliven the face of nature, and make the birds sing for joy, and the poor man's drooping spirit revive with new alacrity; so do we hear the distant rumbling of Protections afar off, and every year is increasing their strength, and like the thunder cloud, as it draws nigh its peals are louder and longer; so are they, and when they get sufficiently charged, they will burst on this community like an avalanche, carrying away every obstacle that may be placed in their way to retard their progress—cleansing and purifying society, and being to the human family what the rain is to the parched earth in seed time, a blessing. Our march is onward and upward, going from strength to strength and from heart to heart, and our united voices cry out to the great councils in our nation for justice. But our petitions are treated with derision and contempt, with the exception of one or two brilliant lights that shine out with such a lustre as to eclipse that great constellation of national talent, advocating human rights and the elevation of the Mechanic. Need I name that illustrious man who stands out as the champion of freedom and the pioneer of human rights, MICHAEL WALSH, a Mechanic, whose name will be handed down to posterity as a great and a good man; and the day is not far distant when our legislative halls and Congress will be filled with many more who are now hid in obscurity; but when brought to light their rays will illuminate this great nation, and then it will no longer be said that the Mechanic is not competent to make just and wholesome laws to govern a free and enlightened people.

The Mechanics can boast of as talented and great

men as the world ever produced. What was Franklin, Fulton, Perkins, and Burrit the blacksmith, of the present day, and a constellation of others too numerous to mention. I need not even refer to these giant minds to convince you of this fact, but walk into the hall of the Annual Convention of the M. M. Protection of this State and there you will find as intelligent a body of men as you can find in the halls of our Legislature in this or any other State, and far superior in good common sense.

I do not mean here to extoll or flatter, but leave the issue to solid, unprejudiced minds for calm reflection and deliberation.

Worthy Senior, the time has arrived when the workingman begins to think and act on his social and political rights, and no longer to be the dupes of the political demagogues or the moneyed aristocracy as heretofore; to act as a mere machine, and be governed by their will, for the purpose of filling their coffers and accomplishing their base and selfish desires, at the sacrifice of the rights of humanity, law and justice.

It is quite a common saying, and one familiar with you all, that the rich will take care of the poor, and they will take care of themselves. That they will, and make others suffer. How do they take care of the poor? They take good care that they shall always remain in poverty, as the lion takes care of his prey, to devour it. The experience of the past, and the mournful evidence of the present, speak in too plain a language to be misunderstood. The degradation, penury and want of thousands, yea millions, of the poor, gaunt and meagre forms of despised humanity, that prowl about the streets of populous cities and fill their prisons and poor houses with—what? thieves robbers, cut-throats and fiends in human shape. O poor, poor, frail humanity! that such should be the degradation of man, in this our day and generation! But so it is, that man, the noblest work of God, and created but a little lower than the angels, to be made a prince to inherit eternal glory with the king of kings and the lord of lords, should be spewed out from the face of the earth, and from the sympathies of his fellow men, as far back as eighteen hundred years ago. Even the Deity himself mourned over the desolation of Jerusalem, and gave his only son to save the poor despised outcast that had not a friend on earth, but one in Heaven who will mete out a just reward to all. And if there is a retributive justice hereafter, which we all believe there is, I would rather be that poor beggar, that goes tottering in poverty and rags, and knows not where to lay his head or get a morsel of bread to satisfy the cravings of nature, than the royal pampered prince or the cold hearted rich man, that has been reveling in luxury and dissipation, and turning a deaf ear to the cries and tears of the poor widow and the naked and homeless orphan for shelter from the cold and piercing winds of a northern winter, or a morsel of bread to keep them from starving. With all their entreaties that would melt the heart of a stone if it had one, the rich man's door is closed in their face, and with threats and implications they are ordered to leave and not show their unwelcome faces there again. They feel it is hard to beg, yet still harder to be denied by those who live in affluence and ease. Goaded by shame, and realizing their forlorn condition, give up to despair, and feeling regardless of all religious or moral obligations, and that which they heretofore prized as only worth living for, their character now make necessity a virtue, sacrificing all those nobler instincts of our nature and become worse than the brutes—dead to all human feeling, even cursing the day that gave them birth and those that brought them into this unfeeling world.

In this state of maniac frenzy some of them put an end to their existence, while others commit all sorts of crime too horrible to mention.

Brothers this is not fiction. The picture I have drawn



is all too true, and worse than even I can think or you conceive. Language cannot portray it to the mind. It is a gloomy and sad spectacle to look upon. If your ocular vision was able to take in all or one half of the depravity of our race, brought about by man's perversion from the laws of God, you would cry out for the fountains of the mighty deep again to deluge the earth; but society has thrown a mantle over this horrible spectacle, to hide it from our vision; but it is like covering up a magazine filled with powder. The slow match has been touched—all around looks tranquil, and not a ruffle to mar the happiness of society. The unsuspecting sleep with composure while death is at their door. In a moment the destructive elements have done their work, and distraction and devastation is the result.

Look at France; she that once boasted of her Emperors, Kings and nobles, and a standing army of two hundred thousand men, supported by government to keep her poor oppressed subjects in submission to the dictations of their unholy and tyrannical laws; to support a King and a few royal leeches, who live for self aggrandisement with a great title to their name, to make them appear more than the common people.—And what has it cost that nation to support those royal pimps? It is not necessary for me here to go into detail of this cost, for it is enough to know that it has taken the bread from thousands of that unhappy and misguided people. But that is not all; their lives have had to pay tribute. The history of the past, and the sacrifice of thousands of the starving poor that were slaughtered at the late revolution, who fought with the determination to conquer or die.

Heroic Frenchmen, death had no terrors for you.—The cries of your famishing children, and the distorted and pitiful countenances of your wives with the infant in their arms, and the fountain of its nourishment dried up, and no relief but death. Under such circumstances as these what could be expected but just what has occurred. They have broken off the chains of despotism, and hoisted on their ramparts the flag of Liberty, and are now endeavoring to establish a republican form of government. God grant that they and their free institutions may be placed on such a basis that they may never be shaken by any human power. May they prove to be a blessing to them as ours are to us; and may education do for them what it has and is, doing for us at this present day. And I would say here, worthy Senior, that no nation can with safety establish or maintain a republican form of government without giving her people a liberal education. If the wise men of our nation had not have seen this as being the safeguard of our free institutions, we in all probability would not have had any public schools at this day.

So you perceive it is policy and not humanity that has opened the doors of science and literature to our children. If Europe would learn a lesson, let her look at this free and enlightened nation, a pattern to all others. What was this country seventy-five years ago? a Colony of Great Britain, and containing about three million of inhabitants, under the jurisdiction of a haughty King and a proud and powerful nation, who usurped their rights and made them wear the yoke of bondage and the chains of slavery, until their noble and restless spirits could no longer yield to the tyrant; and with a determined resolution they cast off the yoke and broke the fetters that bound them, coming out in open hostility against their oppressors, and issued that glorious Declaration of Independence, that all men are created free and equal. Being prompted by these high and holy principles, they planted the tree of Liberty, and from a sapling it has now grown like the sturdy oak, its roots taking deeper hold and its branches growing stronger, and spreading out larger every year, being a shelter to thousands of the weary and care worn travelers from the old world.

Let us go back again to '76. They had now taken the first step in a hazardous enterprise. There was no retracting. The scaffold was on one side and a hundred thousand British bayonets on the other. Liberty or death was their motto. As there is a supervening providence in the affairs of men, how manifest it was shown in the revolution; as their councils were guided by wisdom greater than man's, there was one found sufficient to meet this great crisis, and lead their heroic army to battle and to victory. His equal the world has never produced. In him was embodied all the virtues that make a great and good man. He was not only a brave and wise General, but a Statesman and a scholar; and to him this country owes her greatness. He may well and truly be called the father of his country; for he was first in war, first in peace, and first in the heart of his countrymen, and not last at the throne of grace, knowing that his success depended on Him that swayeth the destiny of nations. That man was none less than the illustrious Washington; a name that is sacred to all, and a nations pride, which will never be obliterated as long as grass grows and water

runs. It is engraven on the rocks of Bunker Hill, Trenton, Long Island, and the Highlands of the Hudson.—The babe is taught to lisp the name of Washington, and the school boy to be as familiar with his history as he is with his alphabet.

Time will not allow me to enlarge this interesting history of our revolution, but when we think of France that is bleeding at every pore, and struggling for Liberty, how precious it makes our free institutions to us, and brings back to our minds those days that tried men's souls. We cannot but feel a deep sympathy for France when we remember that one of her noblest sons left his native home with his treasure and his men, and spilt their blood for our freedom. Side by side with Washington stood LaFayette.

Most worthy Senior, as we have taken a retrospective view of the past—our grievances and the sufferings of humanity, I presume it is unnecessary for me to enlarge this picture of human sufferings. To convince you of these glaring facts, the thought of which make angels weep and men shudder, we will now look at the causes of these results, and see if the principles of the Mechanics' Mutual Protection is not the best remedy that can be applied to regenerate society, and turn back those troubled streams that bring a pestilence with them more to be dreaded than the Asiatic Cholera.

The first and great cause is that one portion of mankind hold the purse and the sword. They live on the fat of the land, and drink the juice of the grape, always consuming but never producing; while the other and larger portion are hewers of the wood and drawers of the water, and live on the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. This inequality in the distribution of products that God has given for the support of his creatures, has a tendency to demoralize and stupify our faculties, diseasing our organs of sense, deadening all those finer feelings that make man noble, and his heart rejoice at the beauties of nature.

In the next place they prohibit in the articles of their creed, all men that labor for an honest living from mingling with them in society, as they are not considered respectable: drawing a line of distinction—making themselves the exclusives, the cream of society—intercepting our social relations—discarding son or daughter that has the moral courage to marry a son or daughter of a mechanic. But they have built the wall of partition so high that a catastrophe of this kind seldom occurs. This inequality in society gives them the power to abuse their fellow men, and take advantage of their necessity—fastening the chains of bondage tighter whenever they dare assert their rights, until they begin to crouch and crawl like a whipped dog, to their feet, and become lost to themselves; forgetting that they are men endowed with minds that soar higher than the heavens and look into eternity, and are immortal.

Riches puffeth a man up and makes him selfish, unkind, and ungenerous—denying his sympathies, and closing the door of his heart to all humanity—making him worse than the brute, and only lives to satisfy his animal propensity, by the sacrifice of all true principles of virtue and honor; scattering abroad the seed of corruption, penury and want; making our city a charnel house, and our homes abodes of disease, for death to find young and withering buds, blighted by constitutional disease, inherited from their parents.

I would ask what is the standard they make to test the claims of a gentleman to that title? Is it his moral virtues, integrity, honesty and industry? I think I can answer that question in the negative; for these do not harmonize with their creed, or the mechanic would be treated in a far different manner than he now is, by these aristocrats or upper tens of society. What would they be without the mechanic? They owe all that they pride themselves on to the mechanic; for they are but human.

But to the test. They do not look at the heart of a man—that fountain from whence flows all the impulses of his actions—but they look at the size of his purse, and his costly mansions, and the more he has the more they honor and court him. It matters not how great a villain he is; or has been, his dazzling gold covers up all his imperfections. They do not ask him whether he came by it honestly, or how many families he has made beggars; or how many widows and orphans he has robbed of a home; or how many innocent victims of virtue he has ensnared in those dens of infamy and prostitution, and after having satiated his glutton lust, leave the poor deluded victims to live a life of misery and shame, and bring their parents with sorrow and a heavy heart to an early grave. Could injured humanity come forth from their graves, like those that Shakspeare has portrayed in the victims of Richard the Third, when they haunted him in the dead of night, and made his couch a torturing rack, they would cry out as he did, "a horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!"

Worthy Senior, this is the character of a great portion of the men that constitute the exclusives, or upper

tens of society. When such libertines as these are to be the models and shining lights of society, what a perverting influence it exercises over our children, and over all men who aspire to wealth and refinement.—They hold out inducements to encourage crime, and make man wrong his fellow man, and in fact, to sum it up in a few words, they are the root and branches of the tree of evil; the fruit of which is fair to look on, but they that eat thereof shall surely die. But God, in his kind providence, has raised up a few noble sons of genius and philanthropy, to war against the enemies of equal rights, from which emanated the principles of the Mechanics' Mutual Protection; the influence of which, when fully felt in society, will crown the mechanic with honor, make the poor man's heart glad, the widow and orphan to wipe away the tears of sorrow and put on the garments of joy. It is this that gives us hope; for our cause is just, and conquer we must. But we must not get disheartened or lukewarm if we do not accomplish all the objects that are embodied in the fundamental principles of our order, in the space of a few years—for it is a mighty work that we have commenced. The foundation is now laid, but the materials that are to construct and complete this new edifice are yet in the quarry, and the workmen but few, in comparison to what they will be ten years from this; besides there is that old fabric of aristocracy that has been so many years building that its foundation begins to groan under the weight of its massive walls, and endangering the lives of the people, that must be removed. The first blow has been struck, and we must by our united efforts and unflinching perseverance, work on, adding strength to strength, and blow to blow, until it shall crumble into dust, and the place that knows it now shall know it no more forever. Look at the temple of Liberty, that sacred shrine around which we rally and hold as dear to us as life itself; and why? because it was built by the blood of the mechanic and journeyman of this country.

In 1776, a year long to be remembered to this republic, a few illustrious men, whose names are engraven on the heart of every true lover of liberty, dared to assert their rights, and to maintain that declaration, went through privations, hardships and sufferings, unparalleled in the annals of history; and finally sealed it with their blood, that their posterity might inherit that freedom and equality that they believed belonged to all men. Shall we, then, suffer these free institutions to be converted from their legitimate use to engines of torture and oppression on the poor, and favoring the rich? We say no! Some of the blood of '76 is yet running in our veins, and the same spirit actuates us now that nerved our fathers, and gave them the victory after seven years hard fighting. We are the bone and sinew of this nation. Upon us depends the safety of this republic, and the prosperity of its commerce, agriculture and science; and upon us also depends the elevation or degradation of the mechanic. Then let us remember our sacred charge, that some definite rule of action should ever govern our lives; and whatever object commends itself to our desires, and we may with propriety pursue it, stop not while an honorable effort may place it within our grasp. What objects are there that can commend themselves more to our desires than the elevation of the mechanic and alleviating of human suffering? It is a work that heaven smiles on—over which angels rejoice. Then let us stop not while an honorable effort may ennoble and elevate the mechanic, and smooth the rough and thorny road of life—restoring man to himself, the image of his creator—and carrying out those high and holy principles, peace and good will to all men—maintaining our religious, social and political rights, our God, our country and our liberties! Knowledge is power and union is strength. Let us, then, improve our minds and unite our efforts, and a glorious triumph will be the result.

#### MR. CATLIN—LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Mr. Catlin, writing home says, Louis Philippe's early adventures are full of interest on matters of history, and well adapted to the pencil. He adds:

"These scenes occurred during the King's travels from Erie to Buffalo, to the villages of the Seneca Indians, thence to Canandaigua, paddling his own canoe through Seneca Lake to Ithaca, thence on foot, with his knapsack on his back, to the Tioga river, where, having purchased an Indian canoe, he descended that river and thence through the valley of Wyoming. He also traveled among the mountains of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in a canoe descended the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. During all the route, he and his companions slept out under the open sky and subsisted upon what they could collect from the river and forest.



## Synopsis of the Report of the Postmaster General.

## To the President of the United States:

SIR: The post routes in operation within the United States on the 30th of June last were 163,208 miles in extent, and the annual transportation of the mails over them, was 41,012,579 miles, costing \$2,448,766 as follows, to wit:

On Railroads, 4,327,400 miles, costing.....\$584,192  
On Steamboats 4,385,800 miles, costing..... 262,019  
For agencies connected therewith..... 54,063  
In coaches 14,555,188 miles, costing..... 796,992  
In other modes, not specified, 17,744,191 miles costing..... 751,500  
And in addition thereto for foreign naval services..... 100,500

The table of mail service for the year ending the 30th of June 1848, made up from the state of the service as it stood at the close of the said year, exhibits, as compared with the table of 1847, an increase in the length of the route in the United States of miles 9,390

And an increase in the amount of annual transportation of.....1,124,680  
But a decrease in the cost of transportation of \$12,154

There is, however, an increase in the cost of agencies to be deducted, of..... 7,910

Leaving a balance of saving in the cost of our inland mails for 1848, as compared with 1847, of..... 4,235

But the cost of foreign mails, which appears for the first time in the tables of this year..\$100,500  
And deducted from this the saving above stated of \$4,235, leaves an excess of cost for 1848, over 1847, of \$96,265.

For this we have 2,124,680 miles more of an annual transportation of our inland mails, and the conveyance of our foreign mails every other month a distance of 3,800 miles and back.

The new contracts made at the last annual lettings for the middle section, embracing New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, went into operation on the 1st of July, 1848, and exhibits a saving for the current year to end 30th of June next, upon the cost of the same section for the past year, of \$61,674. This is a saving of nearly 12 per cent.—Notwithstanding the reduction of cost the service has been increased under the new contracts. The routes have been extended in distance 293 miles further, and in this way, and by greater frequency of trips, this section of service has become greater than last year by 658,897 miles of annual transportation.

On the 1st of July, 1845, the annual transportation of the mails in the United States, amounted to 35,634,269 miles.

On the 30th of June, 1846.....37,398,414  
Increase in service over the preceding year. 1,764,145  
On the 30th of June, 1847.....38,887,899  
Increase over preceding year..... 1,489,486  
On 30th June, 1848.....41,012,579  
Increase over preceding year..... 2,124,680  
Total increase for the 3 years..... 5,378,310

But the cost of the service was lessened as follows:  
On 1st of July, 1845, it stood at..\$2,905,594  
On 30th June, 1846 " " 2,716,674  
Reduction from the preceding year..... \$188,920  
On 30th June, 1847, it stood at... 2,453,001  
Reduction from the preceding year..... 263,672  
On 30th June, 1848, it stood at.. 2,448,766  
Reduction from the preceding year..... 4,235

Total reduction of cost in the three years... \$456,738

This is exclusive of the foreign mail service performed in the last year.

The operations of the three years show that the mail service has been augmented 15 per cent. and its cost at the same time diminished 15 7-10 per cent.

The results of the mail-letting last spring in the middle section, will add to the service of the current year 658,897 miles more of annual transportation, while it makes a reduction from the cost of the year ending 30th June, 1848, of \$61,674.

The number of mail contractors in the service during the last year, was 4017, and the number of local and mail agents mail messengers 248, connected with the service on railroads and steamboats.

The number of Post Offices on the 1st of July last, was 16,159, being an increase during the year of 1013. The number of offices established was 1309, the number discontinued 296.

The number of Postmasters appointed during the year was 4121. Of this number 2169 were appointed in consequence of resignations.

184 " " death.  
240 " " changing the site of offices.  
197 " " consequence of removals.  
3 " " expiration of commissions which were not renewed.  
14 " " commissions renewed.

5 " " becoming Presidential appointments.  
1309 " " new offices.

The number of appointments made between the 4th of March, 1845, and the first of July, 1848, was 13,507 Of this number, the removals were..... 1,598

The balance were made in consequence of resignation, death, change of the sites of offices, or the establishment of new ones.

The act of the 17th of May, 1843, directing the accounts of Postmasters from the 1st Jan. 1847, to be re-adjusted, and that they may be allowed their commissions by the quarter, instead of the year has been executed, and the sum of \$112,213 41 has been paid out to five thousand one hundred and thirty-six postmasters.

The gross revenue of the year ending 30th June last, including \$200,000 appropriated by 12th section of 3d March, 1847, for the postages of the Government, and the further sum of \$48,739, collected from and belonging to the accounts of preceding years, amounted to \$4,371,077. This sum exceeds that of the preceding year \$425,184, being an increase of 10 77-100 per cent; and exceeds the annual average of the nine years preceding the 1st of July, 1845, \$6,453.

The letter postage, including the \$200,000 appropriated as above stated, amounted to \$3,550,304, exceeding that of the preceding year \$295,791, being an increase at the ratio of 9 9-100 per cent.

The newspaper postage for the year amounted to \$757,334, making an increase of \$124,174, which is equal to 19 30-100 per cent.

The following table exhibits the revenues, including the \$200,000 appropriated for the postages of the Government, as well as the expenditures, from the 1st of July, 1845, to the 30th of June, 1848.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
For the year ending the 30th June, 1846.....	\$3,487,199	\$4,084,296
For do. 1847.....	3,945,893	3,971,310
For do. 1848.....	4,371,077	4,326,850

The expenditures for the year have been increased by the following items, which do not properly belong to it, viz:

The amount paid the Bremen line of steamers since the 1st of July last, and charged in the accounts of last year... \$33,333

The amount paid to postmasters as extra commissions since the first of January, 1847, by the act of the 17th of May, 1848, was.....\$112,213 34

Two-fifths of which should be deducted from the expenses of the present year... 44,885

.....\$128,005

Which makes the expenses properly chargeable to the past year..... \$4,198,845

This includes, also, the sum of \$100,000 paid the Bremen steamers during the year, while the income arising therefrom is reported to be \$29,082 83.

This exceeds the expenditure of the preceding year \$217,535, and falls short of the average annual expenditure for nine years preceding the 1st of July, 1845, \$300,748.

The gross revenues arising from postages and fines, excluding those arising from miscellaneous sources, as well as the \$200,000 appropriated for the postages of the Executive Departments for the year ending the 30th June, 1848, amounted to..... 4,117,761  
From the same sources the year preceding. 3,892,689

Increase..... 225,072

Making 7 43-100 per cent increase.

If the revenue from the same sources shall increase during the present year at the rate of 6 per cent. the proceeds will be 4,364,826 00

To this may be added the amount due from the 4th of March, 1847, to the 30th of June, 1849, appropriated by 12th section of the act of 1847..... 465,555 00

Means applicable to the present year... 4,830,381 00

Leaving a surplus over the estimated expenditures for the current year of... 428,336 00

If the revenue for the year ending 30th of June, 1850, shall increase at the rate of 5 per cent upon the estimated revenue of 1849, the amount will be..... 4,583,008 00

Add surplus of 1849..... 428,336 00

Annual appropriation for postages of government..... 200,000 00

Estimated means for 1850..... 5,211,404 00

Expenditures properly chargeable on the year 1848..... 4,198,845 00

These will be increased during the present year by the following items:

Steamer from Charleston to Havana, three quarters.....	37,500 00
California and Oregon Agents.....	3,200 00
Additional railroad services and agents.....	37,500 00
Ship Hermann, belonging to the Bremen line.....	100,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	25,000 00

Expenditure for the year 1849..... 4,402,045 00  
Estimated means for 1849..... 4,730,381 00

Surplus..... 428,336 00

The estimated expenditures for 1849... 4,402,045 00  
This same will be increased for the year 1850, by the following items:

Service on new post routes and railroads	100,000 00
Two additional steamers on the Panama line.....	200,000 00
Charleston and Havana service, and quarter, not included in 1849.....	12,500 00
Additional appropriation for Florida....	5,000 00
California and Oregon Agency, five months, not included in 1849.....	2,300 00
Miscellaneous.....	25,000 00

Estimated expenditures of 1850..... 4,746,845 00

Estimated means of 1850..... 5,211,407 00

The estimated expenditures for 1849... 4,402,015 00  
This same will be increased for the year 1850, by the following items:

Service on new post routes and railroads	100,000 00
Two additional steamers on the Panama line.....	200,000 00
Charleston and Havana service, and quarter, not included in 1849.....	12,500 00
Additional appropriations for Florida....	5,000 00
California and Oregon Agency, 5 months, not included in 1849.....	2,300 00
Miscellaneous.....	25,000 00

Estimated expenditures for 1850..... 4,746,845 00

Estimated means of 1850..... 5,211,407 00

Surplus for 1850..... \$464,562 00

There has accrued to the Post Office revenue under section 12th of the act of 3d of March 1847, the following sums:

From 4th of March to the 30th June, 1847	65,555 00
From the 4th of March to the 30th June, 1848, .....	200,000 00
From the 4th of March to the 30th June, 1849.....	400,000 00

..... 265,555 00

Estimated surplus 30th June, 1849..... 428,336 00

.....\$37,210 00

It will be seen that notwithstanding the very large sums estimated for foreign service, as well as the additional service required in the United States, the revenue of the Department unaided by the appropriations of that act will be equal to the expenditure, except the sum of \$37,219 at the close of the present year.

Notwithstanding the great increase of the service during the last year, inland, as well as foreign, there was found at the close of the year a surplus of \$172,232 beyond the expenses properly chargeable upon it.

The present rates of postage will afford ample means to meet the expenditure, and any probable increase of the service, and leave a surplus that will in a few years enable the Department to repay the Treasury the amount received from it since the passage of the act of 1845.

The Postmaster General enters at large into the subject of a reduction of the rates of postage and the abolition of the franking privilege. He concedes that the public sentiment demands both of these reforms of the operation of the law of 1845. The report says:

At the close of the first year, 30th June, 1846, the deficiency proved much less than was expected, only amounting to \$597,098, and at the end of the second year only amounting to \$25,417, whilst at the end of the third year, there was found a surplus of \$172,232 beyond the proper expenses of the year, notwithstanding the very great increase in the service in each of the years. This was caused not only by an increase of the revenue, but by a reduction of the expenditures nearly equalling the increase. That increase, however, exceeded the expectation of the friends of that act.

The increased business in the offices and the improvement of the revenue under the present rates of postage, lead to the conclusion that the 10 cent rate may be dispensed with at the close of the present year, if such



other modifications of that act as have been suggested in my former reports should be adopted. In my last annual report an estimate was made of the paying letters which passed through the mails for the year ending the 30th of June, 1847. This was founded upon the revenue of the preceding year and the October returns of 1845, which had been made in pursuance of a resolution of Congress. From this it appeared that the number of letters paying postage, including ship and steamboat letters, ship letters forwarded in the mails, dropped letters and printed circulars, amounted to 52,173,480—an estimate upon the same principle for the year ending the 30th of June last, would give us the number of paying letters 58,069,075.

The October returns showed that over one-fourth and less than one-third of the letter postage was derived from the 10 cent rate. This taken as the basis of calculation would make 14,303,743 letters paying that rate.

If, therefore, that rate should be dropped at the close of the present year, there would be a loss of \$715,187 to be supplied from some other source during the next year.

It can scarcely be doubted, that with the surplus expected at the close of the present year, of \$228,336, and the \$200,000 for the postages of the government for the present year, the increase of correspondence from the reduction in the rate of postage and the abolition of the franking privilege, as well as the saving on dead letters if pre-payment should be required, and the two cents that are paid for advertising and for the delivery of free letters, would enable the department to meet the expenditures from its own resources on the 30th of June, 1850. If after that time the business of the offices shall continue to increase, as it has done since the act of 1845, which is probable from the rapid increase of the population and business of the country, the department would not be embarrassed for the want of means to meet any probable increase in the service.

One other consequence expected by the friends of the act of 1845, and which was relied on as a certain means of improving the revenue, has not been realized. It was confidently believed that by such a reduction in the rates of postage, the business of the expresses would be made unprofitable, and be abandoned. This has not been the case. The business, it is believed, between the principal cities is continued with much activity, and the revenue seriously impaired by it. In a recent number of the "Pathfinder," published in Boston, the names of 235 cities and villages are given, which are regularly supplied by express men with packages from that city, and most of them, doubtless, conveying letters regularly out of the mails. The penalties now imposed by law are sufficient for their suppression, if proper means were placed in the hands of the department for their detection; but it is believed that no rate of postage which would cover the expenses of the system, could be adopted sufficiently low to induce them to abandon it.

In settling the rates of postage, it is not unimportant to have them correspond with the current and legal coins of the United States. The fewer the rates the more convenient to the Postmasters in performing their duties in their offices, and less liable to err in the keeping their accounts and settling them with the department. Simplicity in the rates as well as in the mode of keeping their accounts will promote cheapness as well as regularity in the transportation and delivery of the mails.

For the purpose of taxation, the matter conveyed in the mails should be classified as follows:

1. Letter postage should embrace all written communications under seal or not, and each sealed packet or package. This class is composed of private confidential communications, often containing articles of value, partaking more of individual than public interest, requiring more care in their preservation, more labor in stamping, packing and enveloping than printed matter, and are always forwarded under lock and key, and should therefore be charged at a proper rate. A uniform rate of five cents for each half-ounce or fraction under, and another rate for each additional half-ounce or fraction under, would be as low in the opinion of the undersigned, as they could be made consistently with the principles above stated.

2. Newspapers.

This class has always been estimated of so much importance to the public, as the best means of disseminating intelligence generally among the people, that the lowest rate has been always applied, for the purpose of encouraging their circulation. Heretofore, the charge has been made upon each paper without regard to weight, which is unjust to the publishers as well as the public; and there is no satisfactory reason why they should not be charged by weight as well as letters or other sealed packages.

3. All other printed matter, of whatever nature or

kind, should be rated with double the newspaper postage.

Letters containing articles of value, upon the application of the writer, should be registered, and a receipt of it taken for the delivery, and triple letter postage charged.

It is believed that one uniform rate of 15 cents might be advantageously adopted as the foreign postage, and made applicable to our territories on the Pacific, and produce more revenue than the charges now made.

If the proposed reductions are to be made, and the Department required to sustain itself, it is indispensable that the franking privilege should be abolished. It is now greater and more extensively used than at any former period, and as the privilege is enlarged, the abuses under it increase.

The immense mass of free matter sent through the mails, necessarily requires a higher and more extensive grade of service, to enable the contractors to transport it. It is not unusual for coach service to be demanded on routes, yielding comparatively nothing, for the transportation of public documents and other free matter. Over one route, a double daily line of four horse post-coaches has become indispensable. Some estimate may be formed of the additional expenses of transportation, from the fact reported from the City Postoffice, that in seven days, from the 6th to the 12th day of August last, inclusive, 450 bags of free matter, weighing 35,550 lbs., averaging daily five thousand and seventy-eight lbs., passed through this office. Upon inquiry, it appears that between the 1st day of December and the 1st day of October last, there was sent from the two Houses of Congress, through the mails, about five millions of copies of speeches and other matter, weighing under two ounces, and about one hundred and seventy-seven thousand public documents, besides the letters written by the Members of the House of Representatives; and there remained to be forwarded more than one-half of the public documents ordered to be printed at the last session.

But this is not all. The department is compelled to pay the Postmaster whose compensation does not exceed \$2,000 per annum, two cents for the delivery of each free letter or document.

Whether the suggestions for the modification of the act of 1845 be adopted or not, all matter sent in the mails should be pre-paid. This might indemnify the department for the great loss sustained for the transmission of letters not taken from the offices. Near two millions of dead letters are annually returned to the department, upon which it not only loses the postages, but pays two cents each for advertising; and this is in addition to the expense incurred in opening and returning those of value to the writers, and destroying those of no value. Newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, and essays of various kinds, probably not less in number than the dead letters, are sent to the offices and never called for, or if called for, refused, and remain as dead matter in them. From a careful examination, it has been ascertained that 52,000 annually are received and remain as dead matter in the office at New York; at Boston and Baltimore, about 10,000 annually; and at Philadelphia about 2,600.

The Post Office system was designed for business purposes, for the cultivation of the social and friendly feeling among the citizens of the different sections of the Union, and should be in no wise connected with the party politics of the day. This will give that degree of confidence in its agents necessary to render it the most useful to the people. There does not seem any reason why this business and social agent of the people should be more connected with them, than the officers of the courts of justice or the accounting officers of the government; if it were believed that the latter officers performed the duties assigned them with a view to the advancement of party purposes, public opinion would soon correct the evil, if the Post office were alike exempt from political influence and party contests, public confidence would be maintained, and the best interests of the system promoted.

It may be well worthy of consideration, if these objects would not be advanced, should the Post Master General be nominated by the President to the Senate for a specific term of years, be separated from the cabinet, and only removable by impeachment. And the appointment of the principal subordinate officers for a like term of years be given to him; and to provide that no removal should be made except for good and sufficient cause to be reported to each session of the Senate.

CAVE JOHNSON, P. M. General.

Agents wanted to circulate the Mechanic's Advocate in every city and village in the United States. Good encouragement given.

We have on hand a pile of communications on which the postage is unpaid. They will, of course receive no attention.

## Mechanic's Advocate.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1848.

One Dollar per Annum, in Advance.



## The Mechanic's Advocate.

THIRD VOLUME.

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE will be published weekly, as heretofore, at ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Each number will contain a vast amount of interesting matter, among which may be enumerated, a List of American Patents, as issued from the Patent office—notice of Scientific and Mechanical Progress—new inventions—news of the week, &c.

We intend to make our paper the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, in its widest and most legitimate sense, to deal in an earnest and business like manner with the Claims of Industry. All human interests, combining human endeavors and social growth, require organizing, and LABOR, the grandest of all human interests, requires it now. But how is this to be attempted? Take this question deeply to heart, and answer: May we not all do something? The Mechanic's Advocate will at least contribute its quota by opening freely its pages to all those who will seek to aid in the solution of this mighty problem.

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With a view to extend the circulation and usefulness of THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, we will furnish it to clubs, through the Post Office, at the following extraordinary low rates:

SIX COPIES, one year,.....	\$5 00
THIRTEEN COPIES,.....	10 00
TWENTY-SEVEN COPIES,.....	20 00
THIRTY-FOUR COPIES,.....	25 00
FORTY-TWO COPIES,.....	30 00

To secure THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE at the above rates, the full amount must be paid in advance. Remittances may be sent through the post office with entire safety.

We send with this number notices to those of our subscribers whose time expires with this and preceding numbers. We hope our friends will remit their subscriptions without delay, as we wish to make some improvements on the next volume, and funds are absolutely necessary for the purpose.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The following articles have been received and will appear in our next:—"Mary Blatchford," a tale; "Do your Best," a poem by A. J. McDonald; An Address by J. Lee, Jr., of Little Falls; also articles from "Troy," "Nailor," &c.



16, 1848.

The Mechanic's Advocate.

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## Close of the Volume.

This number of the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE completes the second year of its existence; an age seldom attained by any paper that dares to advocate the reforms which it has been our province to do. In closing another year's intercourse with our kind readers and friends, we cannot let the opportunity slip by without chatting familiarly with them for a single moment.

During the year which terminates with the present number, we have had the happiness of forming the acquaintanceship of an army of the great class to whose interests we are devoted, and for the advancement of whose position, and the recognition of whose rights, we esteem it a privilege, as well as a duty, to toil constantly, earnestly and honestly. We are enabled also to rejoice in the addition of hosts of good names to our subscription list, and the essential brightening of our prospects of success in our enterprise. All that we ask is, a reasonable return for our labor; and that we not only conceive to be the right of every laborer, no matter how high or how humble he may chance to be, but just that we entertain every reason to expect we shall receive at the hands of the generous thousands who fill the ranks of the MECHANICS of our country.

Friends! we have journeyed along together through the year that is now closing upon us, and have enjoyed an excellent opportunity of forming a thorough acquaintance with each other. We have met and communed together every week. On the whole, what do you think of the intimacy thus formed? To us, we confess, it is both pleasing and profitable, and for our own part, nothing will please us more than to continue it. How say you, friends? Dy'e think it worth your while to jog on with us another twelve-month? Is our acquaintance and companionship worth retaining? Do you believe us to be really sincere and honest in our endeavors to do our duty towards you? Have we been faithful in our work? Have we fulfilled our promises, made at the start? Have we given you one dollar's worth of information and advice that has been useful and suggestive? If so, why should we part company now? Why not buckle in for another year's communion?—We are not conscious of having done wrong. If in anything we have been remiss, or come short of our duty or our engagements, the error belongs to the head and not to the heart; to the judgment rather than the intention; and we are, to say the most of it, pardonable. Then will ye not join us for another campaign, dear friends, and bring all with you whom you can influence to copy your example? All will be welcome. We care not how many of you come, so that you be all of the right stamp. We respectfully ask your aid and countenance in the work we are engaged upon. We labor for the ELEVATION OF LABOR, and the speedy and equitable recognition of the inalienable RIGHTS OF THE SONS OF TOIL. The greater the support we receive from those for whom we work, the greater our ability and influence will be to accomplish the ends for which we aim. During the coming year we mean to redouble our efforts in the good work, and shall, in many respects, though at no additional cost to our patrons, render the ADVOCATE more attractive and valuable than it has been heretofore. As our facilities increase, we shall constantly widen our field of labor and augment our efforts to render our paper one of the best journals of its class in the country. This is what we aim at; and our friends have it in their power, at an expense that is individually trifling to them, and less than the price of one cigar or paper of tobacco a week, to enable us to fully effect our purpose.—We are confident that they will not only continue their hitherto generous patronage, but increase it, too; and in this belief we shall push forward without a falter or a fear.

We do not like to boast of what we are going to do; we had much rather point to what we have done, and be judged by our fruits; therefore we shall only say to

all our patrons, just look out for the next volume!—That's all!!

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the following from an old and esteemed correspondent, and as it is directly to the point, we trust our readers will excuse us for giving it an insertion here:

To the subscribers of the Mechanic's Advocate:

I wish as a subscriber to this paper, to make a suggestion which I know it is in our power to accomplish; it is this: that each of us endeavor, before the 1st of January next, to procure all the subscribers we can.—Let us swell the list of our paper to 10,000 immediately. If we only procure one a-piece we shall double the present number, which is 2,000, and many of us can get more than one. It will be to our interest to do so. Now this is an appeal from a subscriber to his fellow subscribers, and not from the editor, but from one who has no more pecuniary interest in the matter than any of you. Friends will you not take a little trouble in behalf of the Mechanic's Advocate? I have procured during the past year 26 subscribers, and have not lost an hour's time from business. Come brothers arouse.

Troy, Dec. 9, 1848.

G. H.

**"Labor has been Justly Rewarded during the Past Year."—Gov. Young.**

Gov. Young evidently owes his reputation for greatness more to the position which political intrigues and the votes of partizans have elevated him to, than to natural talents, personal acquisitions, or an over-stock of brains.

Thanksgiving Proclamations are often as badly troubled with false assertions, as empty stomachs are with the raw material of cholics and wind-pains; and all through the desire our Governors are attacked with once a year of taking the places of the clergy and trying their fists at preaching. Many of them make but sorry Governors, at the best, and none of them make good dominies, save, perhaps, his Massachusetts Excellency, Gov. BRIGGS, who would, we reckon, do better in the Pulpit even than he does in the gubernatorial chair. But that's neither here nor there: Gov'r Young, desiring to say a pretty thing, without the slightest reference to truth, says that *Labor has been justly rewarded during the past year!* LABOR never has been justly rewarded yet, and the world has got to grow wiser, better, and more liberal ere it will.—Where, oh Governor! has labor been justly rewarded, either within your own gubernatorial jurisdiction of the commonwealth of the Empire State, or the limits of the United States? You have made the assertion; will you be kind enough to prove it? Perhaps you only meant by that, that the promise of the Most High, that seed time and harvest should continue, had been faithfully kept during another year. If so, you did not do the fair thing to employ a general and comprehensive term, involving the just reward of the mighty and all-prevalent Interest of Labor, to indicate the fulfilment of a Divine promise. It is true, indeed, and we thank God that it is true, that the earth yielded of her rich fruits during the past year in great abundance, and that the barns, the granaries and the store-houses of our harvest-blessed land are filled to overflowing with the generous and bountiful product; but no man who understands the vast and varied interests of labor in this country, half as well as the governor of New York ought to understand them all, would venture to draw from this single fact, which, through the provident care of a good God is not a rare thing, the general conclusion that Labor has met with its just reward during the year that has past. Would to Heaven that the assertion gave tongue to the fact! But it does not. It is music to the ear, but bitterness to the heart. It has no foundation in truth. Labor is still an humble, earnest, and much-wronged petitioner to the "powers that be" for the boon of Justice: and that boon, which is within the gift of the men who are elected to places of high trust and much power, by the stout hearts and brawny arms of the Sons of Toil, and which of right belongs to them, is still unjustly withheld from them;

and they, and all who depend upon them for bread—hundreds of thousands of the people of this state—are yet suffering the consequences of a cruel postponement of Justice. Last winter they asked earnestly for the passage of a law fixing the hours of daily toil at a reasonable limit of duration; but the Legislature, swayed by partizans and operated upon by "almighty dollar" Capital and its brood of crushing influences, turned a deaf ear to the respectful and earnest request of 120,000 Mechanics of New York! Is it the recollection of this cruel fact that extorts from his Excellency the Governor the assertion, as a special CAUSE for general Thanksgiving, that "*Labor has been justly rewarded*" within the past twelve-month?

—But let this all pass. Governors, unfortunately, know as little of the rights and wants of labor, as Legislatures care for them. From these sources the laborer has nothing to expect in the way of voluntary justice. They must first be made fully acquainted with the subject, and then petitioned, prayed, worried and talked into an extortion of justice. Let all classes of laborers bestir themselves, therefore, at once, and by their united efforts, COMPEL such a recognition of their rights during the ensuing session of the legislature as shall secure to them the reforms they ask and need, and as will enable Gov. FISH to say in his Thanksgiving Proclamation in 1849, with more truth than poetry, that "*LABOR HAS BEEN JUSTLY REWARDED DURING THE PAST YEAR!*"

## Medical Testimony.

Below is the copy of a letter received by the Committee of Interrogation, from Dr. JOEL A. WING the Whig candidate for Assembly in the 4th district of this county:

Albany, Nov. 6, 1848.

Messrs. H. E. HIGLEY and JOSEPH M. BROWN—

Gentlemen—I received your letter of the 2d inst., some 20 minutes since through the Post Office, and I hasten to reply to your interrogation affirmatively. My opinion for many years has been definite and decided on that point, and as a medical man I have urged it on every proper occasion. I should like much to see a law passed at the coming Legislative session to establish the Ten Hour System and (if elected) will make every reasonable effort to accomplish it.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOEL A. WING.

Dr. WING was elected by a large majority.

DUNLAP'S HOTEL.—We forgot to notice in our last, that friend Dunlap, of 135 Fulton st., New York, has added to the comforts of his already comfortable house, by the addition of a breakfast and tea saloon. This will be a great accommodation to those who visit this house during cold or stormy weather. Rolls and coffee for two.

Some of our friends do not seem to understand our plan of stopping papers when the subscription runs out. The plan has originated in necessity; not that we would not most cheerfully send to any or all as long as they could desire, even without immediate payment. But we believe when the thing is well understood it will be better for them and us too.

We make no distinction of persons in carrying out this plan, as we have no fear that a single personal friend will complain, but believe there are scores who will assist us to make and sustain one of the most interesting papers in the Union.

All papers sent per mail will be stopped, unless previously renewed, at the time the subscription runs out. As we depend mainly upon the voluntary system, we trust our friends will make a simultaneous effort to increase our list.

Bro. FRANCIS YOUNGS, of 157 Fourth st., is General Superintending Agent for New York city.—Our Local Agents in that city may report to him if more convenient than to report direct with this office. Bro. Youngs will rectify any mistakes that may occur.



## H. C. Jones—Day &amp; Newell—Ourselves.

As we have got ourselves into a very unpleasant "fix," in consequence of our notice of Jones' Lock, it is but a matter of simple justice to ourselves that we state how the matter originated.

While in Ohio we became possessed of a pamphlet, in which we found the following:

New York, Nov. 16, 1846.

On the 15th of last October, H. C. Jones, of Newark, Jew Jersey, at my request, and the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, put two of his Patent Combination Locks, to the large Iron Safe, and one to one of the doors opening from the room of my office to the Hall of the Custom House.

His written proposition, accepted by me, provides that if either of said locks should be picked, or prove defective in thirty days, he should remove the same and receive no pay therefor. Soon after these Locks had been put in use, Mr. Newell, one of the firm of Day & Newell, Lock Makers in this city, Mr. Hobbs, and N. Allen, their agents, so confidently represented to me that those locks were defective and could be picked, that I deemed it my duty to permit them to make the experiment.

Mr. Newell and Mr. Hobbs made four or five experiments at different times during the thirty days, of several hours at a time.

On Friday and Saturday of 13th and 14th inst., their operations continued from 10 A. M., until about 3 o'clock P. M., each day. All this was generally done under my personal observation. The effort to pick the lock was unsuccessful, and I deem it due Mr. Jones to say that my confidence in his locks remains undiminished.

WM. C. BOUCK, Ass't. Tr. U. S.

Never doubting for a moment that an article which Gov. Bouck had thus publicly commended was all that it claimed to be, and that the matter was all right, we wrote the editorial which has given rise to this controversy.

One word about the Stetson Lock and we have done. In the pamphlet above referred to, we came across the following, upon which we founded the last paragraph of our former article:

Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

CINCINNATI, May, 2, 1846.

We hereby certify that there is now on the vault of this Bank one of Day & Newell's first quality Patent Bank Locks, which was purchased of their agent N. Allen, in 1845, and that on the 30th of April last, Wm. Hall, of Boston, Mass., did, in our presence, throw back the bolt and fairly unlock the said lock, with tools fitted by him for the purpose, in the space of one and three quarter hours—and further, that having changed entirely the key of said lock on this second day of May, 1846, the said Hall, again in our presence, in one and a half hours, did repeat the unlocking of said lock, as above described.

This Company have purchased and placed upon its Vault one of H. C. Jones' "Patent Bank Locks," which we consider nearer "thief proof" than any other lock which has come under our inspection.

CHAS. STETSON, President.

S. P. BISHOP, Cashier.

Now we ask any candid man if any blame can be attached to us in this matter? We believe not. With these few words of explanation we leave the matter, and let our readers read the article of Day & Newell, and judge for themselves.

**THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.**—On the 4th of the last month the French National Assembly adopted and proclaimed the Constitution of the Democratic Republic, amid great rejoicings and excitement.

It is, in many respects, an instrument far behind the Constitution of the United States in liberality, patriotism and intelligence; but in many respects it is also far beyond it in at least two or three qualities. We select the following paragraphs as instances:

The preamble says:

It is the duty of the republic to protect the citizen in his person, his family, his religion, his property and his labor, and to place that education which is necessary to every man, within the reach of every one.—It is also its duty, by brotherly assistance, to secure existence to the poor and necessitous, either by procuring employment for them, such as is within its power, and not beyond its resources, or by giving re-

lief to those who are not able to work and who have no family to help them.

The Organic Law provides as follows:

Art. 13.—The Constitution guarantees to citizens the liberty of labor and of industry. Society will favor and encourage the development of labor by gratuitous primary instruction by professional education, by the quality of the connection between the employer and the journeyman, by the establishment of saving institutions and those of credit, by agricultural institutions; by voluntary associations, and the establishment by the State, the departments and the communes, of public works for the employment of idle hands.—Society, also, will give aid to deserted children, to the sick, the aged, the destitute, and those whom their own families are not able to support.

In France, the unrestricted liberty of labor and of industry, and the encouragement of the growth and development of labor by the authorities, protective and fostering provisions of the Democratic Constitution, are entirely new things to the large proportion of the thirty-five millions of the people of that young Republic who "earn their bread in the sweat of their brow," and are its substantial "bone and sinew;" and highly indeed will they be prized by the industrial millions who are thus solemnly and liberally protected and encouraged. It is a glorious feature in the Constitution of Republican France, and its results will be seen and felt, if the Republic shall stand, in the rapid progress, and improvement and elevation of Labor in that great country.

## THE WESTERN RESERVE.

The following is the vote of the Western Reserve Counties of Ohio, seven in number:

	Taylor	Cass	Van Buren.
Geauga .....	872	922	1874
Cuyahoga .....	1777	2471	2597
Trumbull .....	1360	1948	2075
Ashtabula .....	1095	804	2096
Lake .....	784	714	9308
Medina .....	1146	1847	1177
Mahoning .....	716	1444	1046
Total .....	7,850	10,150	19,673
V. B.'s maj. over Taylor 11,923; do. over Cass, 9,523			

**R. H. PEASE**, Lithographer, Engraver in wood, and publisher of Games, Alphabets, and Toy Books. Wholesale and retail in the greatest possible variety of Combs and Brushes, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Games, Toys, Juvenile Books, &c., in the TEMPLE OF FANCY, 216 Broadway, Albany. Thread and Needles, Worsteds, Canvases and Patterns, Braids, Floss, Twist, Chenille.

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Gold and Silver Trimmings, Gold and Silver Stars, Fringe, Bullion, &c. Regalia made to order at short notice and at the lowest prices.

**Daniel H. Camp, Successor to Wm. Glad-**  
DING, No. 80 South Pearl street. Signs and ornamental Painting, imitations of wood and marble, gilding, glazing, &c., &c. Graining, with all its different varieties, beautifully executed, promptly attended to, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

## Union Hall,

BY GEORGE KREUDER,

No. 15 Montgomery st., near the Railroad Depot.

ALBANY.

96

NO MONOPOLY—EVENING LINE.

Through without Landing.



The Steam Palace RIF VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schuyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street below Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

**MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE**, and house-keeper's emporium, No. 385 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection, will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost.

**Registers for Protections** always on hand made from the best materials and ruled according to the system now in use—at \$1.25 per Register.  
H. R. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.



O. L. MASON,



**LIVERY KEEPER**, adjoining the Dunham House, Cleveland, O. Also at Elyria, O. Horses and Carriages at all times in readiness to convey passengers from either of the above points.

**Wood.**—JAMES SCHUYLER, dealer in WOOD, constantly on hand first quality Hickory, Maple, Beech, Dock and Pine Wood. Yard 245, 247 & 249 South Pearl Street.



**FULLER'S EXPRESS.**—GEORGE FULLER has fitted up an Express Wagon for carrying parcels, packages and light freight, &c. He will forward to Whitehall, Burlington and Montreat, by Virgil & Rice; he will forward to Lansingburgh, Waterford, Stillwater, Saratoga, Schaghticoke, Easton, Union Village, Sandy Hill, Glenn's Falls, Pittstown, Honesock, Bennington, Brattleboro', Arlington, and Manchester. G. F. will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with punctuality and despatch.  
Orders left at COOKE'S News Office, 404 Broadway.

A. F. FITZPATRICK.

Real Estate Agent.

Cor. Chapel and Steuben sts.

80mo3

ALBANY, N. Y.

## INDIGESTION CURED!

Messrs. Burrows & Nelligar: Albany, Jan. 20, 1846.  
Gentleman—For a long time I have been troubled with an eruption on my face, and seeing your advertisement of Sarsaparilla, I thought I would give it a trial. I have used but one bottle, and find it to be all it represented. Being previously troubled with indigestion, I now find it entirely removed, and would recommend your fluid Sarsaparilla as an immediate relief for that disease. In fact, it acts as a charm with my constitution; as a purifier of the blood, it is without exception the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SEXTON.

Sold wholesale and retail at MEDICAL HALL, cor. of South Pearl and Plain sts. at \$3 per doz. \$4 per half doz.

## REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store,

ALBANY, N. Y.

The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia: Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c., &c. of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction.  
E. VAN SCHAACK, 335 Broadway.

**Standard Works for Libraries.**—A large stock of every description of Standard, Scientific and Literary Works, by foreign and American authors, for sale at remarkably low prices.  
E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

**Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.**—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of sensible and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner.  
Albany, September 18, 1847.

**First rate Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions**, at all prices, made by D. D. RAMSAY, 547 Broadway. Gentlemen wishing to get a first rate article of either boots, shoes, or congress gaiters, in the latest and most fashionable style, at the same time neat and durable, should give him a call: one trial will be sufficient to convince them that he can get up an article as good as can be made at any other place in this city. D. D. R. would also state to those who will favor him with a call that he will do his best to give them FITS of the rarest kind. Women's business of his own manufacture warranted also; ladies gaiters of a superior quality.

**Hereules Hillman**, Formerly 614 Broadway, has removed street; where repairing will be done on the most reasonable terms. Also, French calf boots made to order.

**H. C. Jones**, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, MANUFACTURER of Combination Locks for Banks and Prisons, also Patent Padlocks for Railroad Cars, Switches, &c.

New York, Nov. 16, 1846.  
On the 15th of last October, H. C. Jones, of Newark, New Jersey, at my request and the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, put two of his Patent Combination Locks to the large Iron Safe, and one to one of the doors opening from the room of my office to the Hall of the Custom House. His written proposition, accepted by me provides that if either of said Locks should be picked or prove defective within thirty days, he should remove the same and receive no pay therefor. Soon after these Locks had been put in use, Mr. Newell, one of the firm of Day & Newell, Lock Makers in this city, Mr. Hobbs, and N. Allen, their agents, so confidently represented to me that these Locks were defective and could be picked, that I deemed it my duty to permit them to make the experiment. Mr. Newell and Mr. Hobbs made four or five experiments and examinations at different times during the thirty days, of several hours at a time. On Friday and Saturday of 13th and 14th inst., their operations continued from 10 A. M., until about 3 o'clock P. M., each day. All this was generally done under my personal observation. The effort to pick the Lock was unsuccessful, and I deem it due to Mr. Jones to say that my confidence in his Locks remains undiminished.

**Day & Newell, LOCK MANUFACTURERS**, No. 588 Broadway, New York, where they keep constantly on hand every variety of Dwelling House Locks, such as rim, mortice, front door and sliding door locks, which are fitted up with silver plated, glass, mineral and porcelain furniture; also, Newell's Patent Paratopic Bank Lock, the greatest security for Banking purposes in the world. The public are invited to examine this valuable invention, which challenges the world with all its skill and ingenuity, to pick it.

## FRENCH VARIETY STORE,

635 BROADWAY.

THE subscriber takes this method to express his thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for their liberal patronage during the last few months, since he opened, and calls attention to the fact that he has still a large assortment of Wood and Willow Ware, and Fancy Articles, Toys and Perfumery: which he offers to sell at the lowest prices possible. Cheap for Cash, is the motto.  
J. BERTRAND.

**COAL! COAL! COAL!**—Lockawana, Lehigh and Peach Mountain Coal, of various sizes for family use. Also Lockawana and Lehigh Lump coal by the cargo or less quantity, for sale by  
JAMES SCHUYLER,  
No. 57 Bassett street, cor. Franklin



**ARTHUR SMITH,**  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
**Tinware, Stoves, Furniture, Pipe, &c.,**  
No. 774 Broadway, next to the National Garden,  
ALBANY.

N. B. All kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. 96

**AVERELL HOUSE,**  
(LATE AMERICAN)  
Directly opposite the Railroad Depot,  
UTICA, N. Y.

Charges reasonable. Good stable accommodations connected with the house. The attention of Mechanics and Tradesmen is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietor is determined his house shall combine all the comforts of home, with all the luxuries of a First Class Hotel. Trusty porters constantly in attendance at the cars and packets. August, 1848. [56y1] J. CLAPP.

### Albany Steam Dye Works.

**GEO. LAYCOCK** having been burnt out at the late disastrous fire, his old friends and the public generally, will find him fully prepared to meet and execute all orders in his line of business, at 17 Norton st., and he respectfully solicits a share of the patronage heretofore bestowed so liberally upon the Dyeing and Sewing of Albany. It is not necessary for him, in a long and winding advertisement, to brag of what he can accomplish in his business; and he certainly will not impose upon the credulity of his friends, by pretensions in words which he cannot sustain in practice. That he has facilities for Dyeing and Sewing in all its branches, and is competent to execute any and every order left with him, may be fully and fairly tested by trial; and that trial he cheerfully and fearlessly challenges, even though required to dye articles that others in the trade of New York and Albany have declined to attempt.

The subscriber's Dyeing and Finishing is done by steam. Silk, Cotton and Woolen Goods, Merinos, Bombazines, Satins, Alpaccas, De Lanes, &c., &c., dyed all colors. Shawls of all descriptions, dyed in a style of brilliancy, unapproachable by the trade. Kid gloves cleaned in the finest style. Grateful for the patronage extended to him, the subscriber solicits a continuance of the same, as the best incentive to renewed efforts for improvement, if improvement be possible in his trade.

P. S.—Ladies and Milliners can have their bonnets dyed Slate or Fancy Drab color. 95

**Blank Book Manufactory.** THE Subscriber having his store, is prepared to furnish Blank Books of every description, such as Bank and Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Up and Down Freight Books, Bill Receipt, Note, Cash and Letter Books; Shipping Bills, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, &c. &c., at short notice and on the most favorable terms.

Also, a large stock of Blank Books kept constantly on hand. 93 E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

**Paper Hangings AND PAPER BOXES.**—H. D. HARRIS, wholesale dealer in the above, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every article that can be called for in the above line of business, and will sell at lower prices than can be found this side of New York. A number of workmen kept to hang our paper. 85

**To the Ladies.**—Ladies if you wish to be suited with Hair work, call at H. Bendall's Store, on the south west corner of Pearl Street, opposite the Dundee Warehouse. You will find the best assortment in the city; his plain Frizzetts are not to be equalled for workmanship, and the scams will defy scrutiny of the nicest observer to distinguish them from the natural parting of the hair, and he has also a large assortment of Fancy Goods viz: Bags, Purse, Steel Beads, Purse Hevilt, Worsted, Floss, &c. &c. N. B. is principal agent for Phalon's Hair Invigorator. 71y1

**Cheap Millinery.** No. 81 1-2 South Pearl Street, (opposite T. B. Riddell's Tobacco Manufactory) Albany. The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that she has on hand an extensive assortment of Millinery suitable for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, French and American Flowers of all kinds, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Bonnets at all prices from \$2 to \$6. Bonnets Cleaned and Repaired to order. Cloak and Dress Making will also be attended to. By her experience and former success in the above business, Mrs. Clark hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. 71m3 R. CLARK.

**Fancy Bookbinding.**—THE subscriber is prepared to execute Binding of every description, (such as binding Periodicals, Novels, Music, Harper's Pictorial Bible, Shakespeare, England, &c.) in all the various styles of the art, and at prices at least as low as at any other establishment in the country. 185 E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

**JAMES SCHUYLER,**  
Wholesale and retail dealer in

**Flour, Grain, Feed, &c. &c.,**  
No. 87 Bassett st., cor. of Franklin, Albany. 99

**New Furniture Ware House.**—KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the subscribers has removed his Premier Chair Store to No. 288 River st., Troy, where he is constantly Manufacturing Curl maple & Fancy Chairs that are not to be beat for Beauty & Price; and has on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware and Looking Glasses, also a Great Variety of Bedsteads, all of which he will sell Cheap for Cash. The subscribers will pack & ship Chairs for any part of the State or U. S., by sending an order with the Cash & directions. From \$12.00 to \$24.00 per dozen, and will warrant them to be made in the best manner and of the best materials. TROY, April 21, 1848. ROBERT GREEN.

### Paper Hangings and Paper Boxes.

The subscriber having opened the store No. 32 Green st., since the last fire, will continue his business, with an entire new stock of Paper Hangings, Borders, Fireboards, Plates, and certain Papers of the latest styles, direct from the Factory. His Paper Box Manufactory will go into operation immediately, and any orders in either of the above branches of his business, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. D. HARRIS, Jr.

**Protection Regalia.** The Subscriber is prepared to furnish at lowest price and in the best style, the new Official and Members' Regalia & Protections. E. VAN SCHACK 385 Broadway Albany.

**The Elements Subjugated.**—THE WORLD CHALLENGED—COMPELLED—DEFIED—COMPARISON SOLICITED! with that incomparable Salve, METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR, for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Cancers, Piles, &c. This inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it, even for a single day, as it is asserted without fear of contradiction, the most certain cure for scalds and burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer; by the application of the ointment, the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of seam or scar, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The ointment is an efficacious remedy for all soreness and inflammation of the eyes, saltheum, and all cutaneous eruptions, cuts and cancers, as all inflammation is immediately relieved by its application. It is also a never-failing remedy for frost bitten limbs, and its efficacy in the cure of Piles is most safe and certain.

Its almost miraculous cures can be attested by numerous persons in the cities of New York and Albany, and their vicinity, as may be seen by referring to the numerous certificates in the possession of the proprietors at their Depot, a few of which they can only give here for want of room, but refer the public to their pamphlet, which may be had gratuitously of all their agents, and at their store, No. 54 Beaver st.

**A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT!—WONDERFUL CURE OF BURNS.** On the 4th instant, I, by accident, upset a camphine lamp on myself, which took fire and burned my hands, arms and face most horribly; my hands and arms were literally burnt to a crisp. My wife in assisting to extinguish the flames on me, caught her own clothes on fire, and burnt herself nearly as bad as I was. We immediately sent for a physician, who applied poultices, &c., the usual remedies, but to no purpose. The pain was so intense that it seemed impossible to endure it. I was unable to rest for two days and two nights. I had heard of "METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR" as a sure relief in such cases, and procured some of it, and after a single dressing the pain was removed in thirty minutes, and I was able to rest. In twelve days after using this salve, our burns were completely healed. I would strongly recommend every person, especially heads of families, to keep it in their houses, as we are all liable to get burnt or scalded. Albany, May 17, 1848.

HIRAM SPRUNG,  
Residence No. 58 Schuyler street.  
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.

### MOST ASTONISHING CURE ON RECORD.

Albany, 23d May, 1848.

Messrs. Perkins & Gardiner.—With feelings of most grateful satisfaction, I inform you of the situation of my infant son. When about three months old he was attacked with a disease, the nature or character of which we knew nothing. Believing it to be one of the many maladies to which infants are subject, some simple medicine was administered, but after a few days eruptions began to appear on his neck and face, which continued to spread until it had enveloped his entire head in one immense scab; he became perfectly blind and remained so for more than a month, and discharges of the most offensive character were literally poured from his ears, eyes, nose, and indeed from all parts of his face. While the disease was thus developing itself, physician after physician of very respectable character and standing were consulted. They pronounced it a very dangerous case of malignant scrofula; they each prescribed for him but without any visible effect, and gave it as their opinion that the child could not live much longer. The various Sarsaparillas and other popular medicines of the day were then tried, but with no better effect, the child became visibly worse, until at the end of three or four months we believed the case was utterly hopeless.

About that time a friend called to see me, and on being informed of the child's case and what had been done for him, he suggested a trial of your ANTI-BILIOUS AND ANTI-MERCURIAL SYRUP AND PILLS. Despairing of success and disgusted with quackery, I at first positively refused to have anything more to do with nostrums of any kind, but from the confident manner and strong terms of commendation of your medicine, used by my friend. I was at last induced to make one more effort to save my child. I accordingly procured some of your medicine, and, incredible as it may appear, in four or five days the disease was visibly checked, and after using the medicine about three weeks, the scabs had healed and began to drop off. The discharge from his ears, &c., gradually ceased, his sight was restored, and now having used your medicine, and yours only, but about six weeks, I think I am warranted in saying my child is in a fair way of being permanently cured, and that I am justified in recommending it to all my friends and acquaintances, as there cannot be a doubt, that under Providence it has been the means of restoring my child to health. GIDEON G. DYER.

Sworn before me this 26th day of May, 1848.  
JOHN TAYLOR, Mayor of Albany.  
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.  
PERKINS & GARDINER, Sole Proprietors.  
Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada. 76

**For the Million.**—WATCHES in all the variety of escapements, Real Jewelry, Diamond, Ruby, Coral, Turquoise, Cameos, &c. Pure silver ware tea sets, cups, forks, spoons, gold chains. Burs periscopic spectacles, gold pins, &c. For sale at the usual Wholesale Prices by the single article at No. 44 State st., the only opposition store in the line in this vicinity. The immense quantities manufactured, bought and sold, at this establishment enables the Proprietors to hold out such extraordinary inducements, positively from 15 to 30 per cent below the usual prices elsewhere, and all warranted, as their goods are of the most reliable quality. Please take Number, 44 State st. 701f HOOD & TOREY, Albany.

**Dunlap's Hotel,** ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 135 Fulton Street, between Broadway and Nassau, New York, \$2 & \$2.50 per week. Three Shillings per night. 710f

**J. & F. Cornelius, GREENBUSH SAW MILL,** Greenbush, N. Y.—J. & F. C. would respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, with promptness and despatch. Lumber sawed any length, from five to sixty feet. 56y1

**Important to the Blind.** DE. KNAPP, Oculist, (nearly opposite Sanwich Hall) Albany, N. Y., attends exclusively to cases of Blindness and diseases of the Eye daily, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

His system of restoring the sight is usually without an operation. Cases of 30 and 40 years standing have yielded to his successful mode of treatment. No charge for examination at the office. 1m3

**Phthisis Cured.** This inveterate disease readily yields to Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry.

T. W. Hyatt, a prosector of the Columbian College, Philadelphia, says his daughter has tried many of the popular medicines for the above said disease which have all proved ineffectual, until she used Mosher's Compound (the wonder of America) which has effected a thorough cure. 1

### Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, purer, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

### Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it Invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known, it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dispepsia; 4000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz. Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. H. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

### 5,000 CHILDREN THE LAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

### UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

G. W. McLEAN.

### DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with a stiffness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed, and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT.

### GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public. M. MOORE.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

Cor. of Grand and Lydian sts.

### OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. FULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

F. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours, A. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. F.

W. H. STANTON, T. F.

Albany, April 2, 1846.  
Principal Office, 136 FULTON Street, between Broadway and Nassau; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canada.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, while contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 26y1



## Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



## THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.  
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address  
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

NOTICE.—The *Mechanics' Advocate* is the  
Organ of M. M. Protection U. S. A.; also of the State of New-  
York. It is, therefore, very desirable that every member should be  
in possession of a copy.

## DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New-York	
1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
2 Rochester,.....Wed	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
3 Utica,.....Mon	35 New-York,.....Thurs
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	36 Dansville,.....Wed
5 New-York,.....Tues	37 New-York,.....Wed
6 L. Lockport,.....Mon	38 Troy,.....Thurs
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	39 New-York,.....Thurs
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sun. Char	40 Middleport,.....Tues
9 Waterloo,.....Fri	41 New-York,.....Wed
10 Troy,.....Wed	42 Rochester,.....Tues
11 New-York,.....Tues	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
12 New-York,.....Tues	44 Albany,.....Wed
13 Batavia,.....Tues	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
15 S. Troy,.....Sat	47 Oswego,.....Tues
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	48 Theresa,.....Fri
17 Medina,.....Wed	49 Elmira,.....Mon
18 New-York,.....Thurs	50 Auburn,.....Wed
19 New-York,.....Mon	51 Newark,.....Fri
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	52 Canton,.....Fri
21 Albany,.....Fri	53 Oswego,.....Wed
22 Albany,.....Mon	54 Albany,.....Wed
23 Rome,.....Sat	55 Seneca Falls,.....Sat
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	56 Jordan,.....Sat
25 Buffalo,.....Fri	57 New-York,.....Fri
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	58 Westfield,.....Thurs
27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs	59 Port Byron,.....Mon
28 New-York,.....Mon	60 Brownville,.....Mon
29 Penn Yan,.....Thurs	61 Troy,.....Fri
30 Syracuse,.....Fri	62 New-York,.....Fri
31 Watertown,.....Wed	63 Cohoes,.....Fri
32 Salina,.....Sat	64 Bergen,.....Sat

Ohio	
1 Cleveland,.....Thurs	14 Salem,.....Tues
2 Painesville,.....Mon	15 New Lisbon,.....Sun. Char
3 Massillon,.....Tues	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
4 Akron,.....Thurs	17 Ohio City,.....Tues
5 Ohio City,.....Wed	18 Navarre,.....Mon
6 Cleveland,.....Tues	19 Youngstown,.....Wed
7 Elyria,.....Tues	20 Ashland,.....Fri
8 Warren,.....Sat	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
9 Canton,.....Thurs	22 Newark,.....Mon
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	23 New Philadelphia,.....Sat
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon	24 Cincinnati,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Tues	25 Tiffin,.....Sat
13 Canfield,.....Mon	

Michigan	
1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	4 Albion,.....Tues
2 Marshall,.....Tues	5 Hillsdale,.....Fri
3 Jackson,.....Wed	

Pennsylvania	
1 Philadelphia,.....Fri	3 Newcastl,.....Fri
2 Pittsfield,.....Sat	

Wisconsin Territory.  
1 Milwaukee.  
2 Rochester.

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7 P Boynton, Canton.	18 C D Henning, Dans'le.
8 T Tillinghast, L. Falls.	19 M R Fassett, Roch'ter.
9 S Purdy, Rome.	20 H M Warren, Batavia.
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## DISTRICT STATE PROTECTORS STATE OHIO.

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2 I Matthews, Massillon.	4 H H Martin, Cincinnati.

Seneca Falls, Dec. 6, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—The following is a correct list of  
the elective officers of M. M. P. No. 55:

W. Strider, s. p.  
J. T. More, J. P.  
J. M. Babcock, R. S.  
J. F. Wheeler, F. S.  
A. Raish, TREAS.  
Yours Truly, J. M. BABCOCK.

Geneva, Dec. 4, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—The following is a list of the offi-  
cers for the present quarter, of M. M. P. No. 14, of Ge-  
neva:

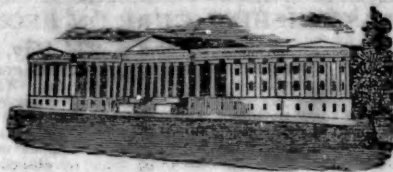
S. M. Morrison, s. p.  
Wm. B. Dunning, J. P.  
Chas. C. Heming, R. S.  
Geo. Ardell, F. S.  
Wm. W. Green, TREAS.

Enclosed is one dollar for another year's subscrip-  
tion to the *Advocate*.

Yours in the bonds of the Order,

OMEGA.

## List of Patents



Issued from the U. S. Patent Office,

For the week ending Nov 21, 1848.

To A. Goodman, of Dana, Mass., joint inventor with  
and assignee of W. Gibbs, of Prescott, Mass., for im-  
provement in Planing Irregular Forms. Patented Nov.  
21, 1848.

To M. W. Fisher, of Washington D. C. for self-feed-  
ing machine for charging percussion caps. Patented  
Nov. 21, 1848.

To C. Reiffel and N. Thorn, of New York City, for  
improvement in Dividers or measuring Compasses.  
Patented Nov. 21, 1848.

To Oliver Clark, of Brunswick, Ohio, for improve-  
ment in Scythe Fastenings. Patented Nov. 21, 1848.

To William Boon, of New Hope, Mo., for improve-  
ment in Grass Cutting Machines. Patented Nov. 21,  
1848.

To David W. Seeley, assignee of Geo. Brown, of  
Carlisle, N. Y. for improvement in Couplings for Axles  
and Bolsters. Patented Nov. 21, 1848.

U. H. Goble and A. Stuart, of Urbana, for improve-  
ment in Harvesters. Patented Nov. 21, 1848.

To John Lightner, of Roxbury, Mass., for imple-  
ment in Axle Boxes. Patented Nov. 21, 1848.

To Nathan Chapin, of Cortlandville, N. Y. for im-  
provement in Cider Mills. Patented Nov. 21, 1848.

For the week ending November 28, 1848.

To Henry Kelly, of Manayunk, Pa., for improve-  
ments in the Jacquard. Patented Nov. 28, 1848.

To Charles L. Fowle, of Boston, Mass., for imple-  
ment in Razor Strops. Patented Nov. 28, 1848.

To Wm. K. Green, of Schenectady, for imple-  
ment in the Jacquard. Patented Nov. 28, 1848.

To E. M. Gordon, J. S. Gordon, and W. H. Gordon  
of Woodstock, N. H., for improvement in the manu-  
facture of Potato Starch. Patented Nov. 28, 1848.

To Reuben Shaler, of Madison Conn., for improve-  
ment in Knife Polishers. Patented Nov. 28, 1848.

To John A. Bradshaw, of Lowell, Mass., for im-  
provement in Sewing Machines. Patented Nov. 28,  
1848.

To Leonard H. Field, of West Sparta, N. Y., for  
improvement in Cooking Stoves. Patented Nov. 28,  
1848.

To David Paddock, of Pontiac, Michigan, for im-  
provement in Mills for Grinding. Patented Nov. 28,  
1848.

To Seneca S. Jones, of Leicester, N. Y., for im-  
provement in Sausage Stuffers. Patented Nov. 28,  
1848.

To Henry P. Wescott, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., for  
improvement in Machines for making Wooden Pegs.  
Patented Nov. 28, 1848.

To William Savery, joint inventor with and assignee  
of James H. Conklin, of New York City, for Design  
for Stove Plate. Patented Nov. 28, 1848.

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## Wisconsin.

OSMOND BAILEY, Milwaukee.

ERASTUS COOK, Southport.

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J. B. BOYARD, Newcastle, No. 3.

## MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Wednesday evening, 6th inst., by  
Rev S. D. Brown, Mr. STEPHEN MILES, of Green-  
bush, to Miss RACHAEL HILTON, of this city.

On the 10th inst., by John Miles, Chaplain of the  
Bethel, Mr. SETH E. PARSONS to Miss MARY A.  
WALKER, both of this city.

By Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, on the evening of the 10th  
inst., Mr. ABRAHAM B. GIFFORD to Miss MARY ANN  
CEITH, all of Albany.

## DEATHS.

On Sunday evening last, JULIA ANN, wife of I.  
Thomas Simmons, aged 38 years and 7 months.

## Advertisements.

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lowing rates:

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